Historic, archived document

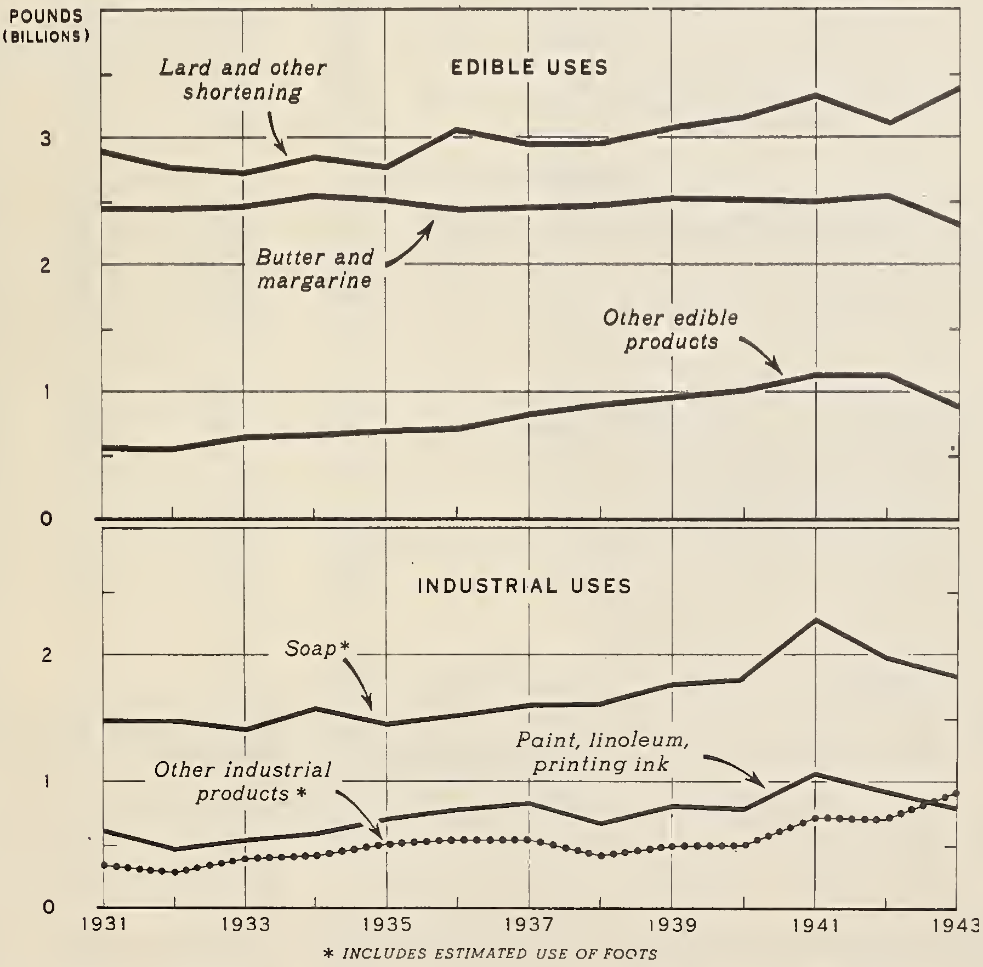
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS-86 BAE APRIL 1944

UTILIZATION OF FATS AND OILS (CRUDE BASIS) IN SPECIFIED CLASSES OF PRODUCTS FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION, 1931-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 42969 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Total domestic utilization of fats and oils in 1943 by the civilian and military population was about 2 percent less than in 1942. Changes in the quantity used in each of the various classes of products resulted largely from Government restrictions on civilian uses of fats and oils, an increase in lard production, and a decrease in butter production. In 1944, domestic disappearance of lard as such and the use of fats and oils in domestic soap probably will increase. In shortenings other than lard and in cooking and salad oils total use of fats and oils may be less than in 1943.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats and oils at specified markets, and index numbers of prices, March 1942 and 1943, January-March 1944

PRICES

Item	March 1942	March 1943	1944 January	1944 February	1944 March
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	1/34.4	47.8	41.5	41.5	41.5
Butter, 92-score, New York	1/34.9	48.5	42.2	42.2	42.2
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	11.4	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	12.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago	13.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, No. 1, barrels, New York	13.2	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, refined, bbl., N. Y.	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.3
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, refined, edible (white), drums, N. Y.	17.8	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	15.1	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 2/	---	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y. 2/	---	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Coconut oil, Manila, refined, edible, tank cars, f.o.b.N.Y.2/3/	---	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, N. Y.	75.7	68.3	71.5	---	---
Olive oil, inedible, drums, N. Y.	59.3	51.7	55.3	---	---
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N. Y. 2/	12.2	4/11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
Rape oil, refined, denatured, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y.	3/15.5	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Sunflower oil, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	---	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	9.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A. White, Chicago	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	11.1	11.1	12.3	12.3	12.3
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	12.4	14.7	14.3	14.3	14.3
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	5/12.9	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.1
Perilla oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	24.6	24.5	24.5	---	---
Oiticica oil, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y.	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	21.9
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	40.2	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	17.2	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl., N. Y.	34.1	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	11.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)					
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	127	151	142	142	142
Eight domestic fats and oils	90	108	101	101	101
All fats and oils (27 items)	98	114	108	108	108
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	84	105	96	96	96
Marine animal oils	126	127	132	132	132
Vegetable oils, domestic	128	132	134	134	134
Vegetable oils, foreign	160	155	156	156	156
Grouped by use:					
Butter	78	105	93	93	93
Butter, seasonally adjusted	76	102	92	90	91
Lard	97	105	105	105	105
Other food fats	142	138	141	141	141
All food fats	92	111	103	103	103
Soap fats	128	119	120	120	120
Drying oils	134	150	149	149	149
Miscellaneous oils	114	117	117	117	117
All industrial fats and oils	130	132	131	131	131

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the War Food Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects open market sales only. Current figures refer to all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 3/ Quoted in drums. 4/ Revised.
5/ Converted to present basis of quotation.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Contents

Page
Summary 3
Recent Developments 4
Recent Government Actions 6
Outlook 9
Utilization of Fats and Oils in 1943 by Classes of Products 10

Summary

Stocks of fats and oils are at the highest level since the spring of 1941. On the basis of an expected domestic and export disappearance in 1944 of around 12 billion pounds, however, stocks are still below the normal level indicated by the pre-war ratio between stocks and total annual disappearance. On February 29, the latest date for which complete data are available, factory and warehouse stocks of primary fats and oils totaled 2,439 million pounds (crude basis), 410 million pounds more than a year earlier. During March, cold-storage stocks of lard increased 66 million pounds to a total of 427 million pounds at the end of the month. The increase in total fats and oils stocks from the low of 1,888 million pounds on last October 1 reflects a record high rate of output of fats and oils, Government restrictions on civilian uses of fats, and difficulties in early 1944 in holding to export schedules.

Under the influence of strong civilian, military, and lend-lease demands, wholesale prices of fats and oils remained at ceiling levels in March, except for oiticica oil, which was below the ceiling. The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils (including butter) in March stood for the ninth consecutive month at 108 percent of the 1924-29 average, compared with 114 percent in March 1943.

Apparent domestic disappearance of primary fats and oils in 1943, exclusive of the fat content of exported soap, margarine, and compounds and vegetable cooking fats, totaled about 10.0 billion pounds compared with approximately 10.3 billion pounds a year earlier. Disappearance in nonfood products in 1943 declined 60 million pounds from the 1942 level of approximately 3.6 billion pounds. Disappearance in edible products declined about 250 million pounds from approximately 6.7 billion pounds in 1942. With industrial activity at a record high level in 1943, 35 percent of total domestic disappearance of fats and oils was in nonfood products compared with 31 percent in the period 1935-39. In 1944, with production of soap expected to increase materially and total industrial production expected to remain at a high level, the use of fats and oils in nonfood products will continue high.

Disappearance of food fats in 1943 for civilian consumption is estimated to have been about 45.8 pounds per capita -- roughly 2-1/2 pounds less than in 1942 and roughly 2 pounds under the 1935-39 average. This estimate includes the actual weight of butter and the fat content of other products, and is computed on the basis of the estimated civilian population, plus an allowance for military personnel on leave. Supplies of food fats available for civilians in 1944 may be approximately the same as in 1943.

-- April 22, 1944

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- Production of domestic oilcrops was encouraged in 1942, and the output of fats and oils in the 1942 crop year totaled over 10.7 billion pounds, 1.1 billion pounds (11 percent) more than in the previous crop year, and 3.5 billion pounds (nearly 50 percent) more than the 1935-39 average. Both domestic and export demands for fats also mounted in 1942 so measures were taken to control prices and distribution. Production was again encouraged in 1943, and present indications point to a further gain in the current crop year of about 550 million pounds (5 percent) over output in the 1942 crop year. With a reduced pig crop expected in 1944, no further expansion in total domestic fat production appears likely in the 1944-45 season, and a decline may occur.

Production Continues Large; Stocks Increase Further

Factory production of fats and oils continued at a high level in February, totaling 928 million pounds. This was 37 million pounds (4 percent) less than in January but greater than in any other previous month, except December 1943. The principal change was a decrease of 39 million pounds in cottonseed oil output. (Table 6.)

Compared with a year earlier, total output of fats and oils in February was up 164 million pounds, or 21 percent. Production of inspected lard and pork fat, at 259 million pounds, was 122 million pounds greater than a year earlier. Reported production of inedible tallow and greases, at 155 million pounds, was 40 million pounds greater than a year earlier and at the highest level since monthly reports began, in July 1942. Output of linseed and soybean oils was substantially greater in February than a year earlier, but production of cottonseed oil and creamery butter was smaller.

As a result of the high level of production of fats and oils in February, restrictions on domestic consumption, and difficulties in export-scheduled quantities, factory and warehouse stocks of primary fats and oils increased 165 million pounds (crude basis) during the month. The total on February 29 was 2,439 million pounds, the greatest since the spring of 1941. A rise of 114 million pounds in cold-storage stocks of lard and rendered pork fat was the chief February increase. There also were substantial increases in stocks of inedible tallow and greases, soybean oil, linseed oil, and cottonseed oil. Stocks of fish oil and cold-storage holdings of butter declined. (Table 7 .)

Total stocks of fats and oils on February 29 were 410 million pounds greater than a year earlier, largely because of increases in lard and rendered pork fat (239 million pounds), butter (95 million pounds), and soybean oil (58 million pounds).

During March, cold-storage stocks of lard and rendered pork fat increased 66 million pounds to a total of 427 million pounds at the end of the month. The previous peak was 383 million pounds, on June 30, 1941. War Food Administration cold-storage holdings of lard at the end of March were 303 million pounds, 103 million pounds greater than a month earlier.

Stocks of creamery butter in cold storage declined 26 million pounds during March to 82 million pounds at the end of the month. Holdings of the War Food Administration and the Dairy Products Marketing Association on March 31 totaled 52 million pounds, 22 million pounds less than a month earlier.

Government Purchases of Fats Large in March

Purchases of fats and oils by the War Food Administration in the 5 weeks ended April 1, including margarine and soap in terms of their estimated fat content, totaled 183 million pounds compared with 181 million pounds in February, 188 million pounds in January, and a monthly average of 140 million pounds in 1943. Purchases of lard and rendered pork fat in the 5-week period were 117 million pounds, 44 million pounds less than in February, the peak month to date for lard purchases. Also included in March purchases were substantial quantities of margarine and butter and smaller quantities of linseed oil, shortenings other than lard, soap, and miscellaneous fats and oils. The butter was purchased from stocks accumulated prior to last October 1 by the Dairy Products Marketing Association.

Table 2.- Purchases of fats and oils by the War Food Administration, 1942-44

Item	1942	1943	1944		
			Feb.	Mar. 1/	Jan.-Mar.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter	34	120	17	29	55
Lard and rendered pork fat	654	882	161	117	423
Other animal fats and oils 2/	30	61	3/	1/	1/
Linseed oil	70	391	---	4	16
Other vegetable oils	100	71	3/	---	3/
Shortening	46	62	1/	1	2
Margarine (fat content) 4/	77	72	2/	31	55
Soap (fat content) 4/	16	23	3/	3/	1
Total fat equivalent	1,027	1,682	181	183	553

Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.

1/ Five weeks ending April 1.

2/ Includes fish-liver and fish oils.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine; 55 percent for soap.

Price of Oiticica Oil Reduced in March; Other Wholesale Prices of Fats Unchanged

Prices of oiticica oil at New York declined in early March from 25.0 cents per pound in tank cars, the ceiling level, to a range of 21.0 to 21.25 cents per pound. This reduction was a result of lower prices in Brazil for new-crop oil. Wholesale prices of other fats and oils remained at ceilings in March. The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils stood for the ninth consecutive month at 108 percent of the 1924-29 average compared with 114 percent in March 1943.

RECENT GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Soybean Meal From 1944 Crop Reserved for Soybean Producers

The War Food Administration announced on April 5 that a portion of the soybean meal produced from soybeans harvested in 1944 would be set aside for sale to soybean producers. Each soybean grower will be given an opportunity to obtain the equivalent in meal of the quantity of 1944-crop soybeans he produces and sells, or a quantity sufficient to fill the feeding requirements for his livestock, whichever is smaller.

Butter Reservation Order Amended

The regulations concerning butter to be reserved for Government purchase under Food Distribution Order 2 were modified by Amendment 2, effective April 1. The principal changes made by the amendment were to raise the minimum grade from 89-score to 90-score (except in certain limited cases) and to shift the base period under the order from calendar year 1942 to the 12 months ended March 31, 1944. Producers of more than 12,000 pounds of butter in any month during the base period are required to set aside a designated percentage of their monthly output for purchase by Government agencies. The percentage for each month is announced by the War Food Administration. No butter was required to be reserved from October 1943 to March 1944, but in April 10 percent of the quantity produced was required to be set aside.

Thinning Paint with Cottonseed, Peanut, Soybean and Corn Oils Prohibited

Amendment 6 to War Food Order 29, effective March 22, forbids the use of cottonseed, peanut, soybean, or corn oil, or a fatty acid of one of these oils, in the manufacture of products for thinning or reducing paint, varnish, lacquer, or other protective coating. Direct use of these oils and fatty acids in the drying industries for civilian products was already prohibited by the order, except that soybean oil may be used for resins and as a plasticizer in lacquers.

Restrictions Eased on Use of Glycerin, Pressed Animal Oils, Wool Grease, and Rapeseed Oil

Restrictions on civilian uses of glycerin were suspended for the April-June quarter by a partial suspension of War Food Order 34, issued March 22. This action was made possible by a favorable supply position, which has developed principally because of the high level of fat production in recent months.

With supplies increased, the use of lard oil, tallow oil, pig's-foot oil, pressed neat's-foot oil, and distilled red oil is allowed in the April-June quarter without specific authorization, under Amendment 3 to War Food Order 53, issued March 27. Allocation of lard oil, tallow oil, and pig's-foot oil has been suspended since September 1943, and saponified (undistilled) red oil was removed from allocation on February 1, 1944. Authorization to use, press, or refine raw neat's-foot stock, however, is still required by FDO-53.

Amendment 3 forbids a user of pressed neat's-foot oil to accept delivery of a quantity which would increase his inventory of this oil to more than 5,000 pounds or to more than he used in 2 consecutive months during the period July-December 1943, whichever is greater. The amendment also requires saponified red oil to be reserved for certain purchasers, through provisions similar to those for distilled red oil under Amendment 2, as described in The Fats and Oils Situation for January.

April allocations of industrial fats and oils included two increases over allocations in earlier months. All users of rapeseed oil were allowed 100 percent of their requirements. Formerly use of this oil had been authorized only for rubber factice, rubber insulating compounds, and marine engine oil. Cosmetic manufacturers were granted a limited quantity of wool grease, which in former months had been denied to them. Other users of wool grease were granted 100 percent of their requirements compared with the restricted quantities authorized in previous months.

Remaining Government Stocks of Fish Oil Released in April

Remaining Government reserves of fish oil, about 20 million pounds, were released to manufacturers on April 24 for essential war uses. Ten million pounds had been released on March 10, and it had been originally planned to release an additional 5 million pounds each month. The entire balance was sold in April, however, to free storage space for other essential raw materials.

Margarine Defined for Purposes of War Food Order 42

Amendment 5 to War Food Order 42, effective April 11, defined margarine to include not only products defined as oleomargarine by the Internal Revenue Code but also any solid product comprised of fats and oils, packaged in cartons containing not more than 2 pounds net weight, and sold with coloring and a butter flavoring agent principally for use as a home table spread. Prior to the amendment, this latter type of product had been classified as shortening and hence had been subject to a fats and oils manufacturing quota of 88 percent of the average for 1940 and 1941, compared with the quota of 167 percent allowed for margarine.

Adjustments Authorized in Manufacturers' Ceiling Prices for Margarine

Adjustments in manufacturers' maximum prices for margarine were authorized by Amendment 23 to Supplementary Regulation 15 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, effective April 8. An adjustment may be made (1) if the maximum price is below the general price level prevailing for similar products; (2) if the manufacturer cannot maintain his production at the maximum price; and (3) if the loss of this output would make it necessary for consumers to pay higher prices to obtain the nearest substitute product. No adjustment may be made that would raise the ceiling price to a level higher than the general level of prices for similar products. Subject to this limitation, maximum prices may be increased to a level deemed sufficient to enable processors to continue production.

Minor Changes Made in Maximum Price Regulation 53

Amendment 19 to Maximum Price Regulation 53, effective April 21, reduced the ceiling price for liquid oiticica oil, commercial grade, tank cars, New York, from 25.0 cents per pound to 24.5 cents per pound. Current market quotations were about 21 cents per pound. In anticipation of possible imports, maximum prices were established for coyol, chia seed, and garcia nutens oils, which are new in United States trade. Coyol oil is a high lauric acid oil. Chia seed oil is similar in its properties to perilla oil, and garcia nutens oil is similar to tung oil. The amendment also set specific ceilings for imported vegetable oils at Pacific and Gulf ports, and allowed specific maximum differentials for sales of tung oil in less than carlot quantities. Most sales of tung oil are now in small lots, as this scarce oil is allocated mostly in small quantities, for the most essential war uses.

OUTLOOK

Supplies of Food Fats for Civilians Now Relatively Abundant but Likely to Diminish

Supplies of food fats and oils available for civilians in Aril were at the highest level since the beginning of food fat rationing. The quantity of butter available for civilians in the April-June quarter this year is expected to total about 432 million pounds compared with 410 million pounds in January-March 1944 and 404 million pounds in April-June 1943. Butter production reaches its seasonal peak in the April-June quarter, and in April this year the percentage of creamery butter output required to be set aside for Government purchase for non-civilian uses was only 10 percent compared with 30 in April last year.

Lard for civilians has been plentiful since early March, when the ration-point value was reduced to zero to encourage consumption and prevent congestion of available storage space. In early April, the ration-point values of compounds and vegetable cooking fats and cooking and salad oils also were reduced to zero. However, quarterly use of primary fats and oils going into the manufacture of these products remains restricted by War Food Order 42 to 88 percent of average use in the corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941.

Civilian supplies of butter in the second half of 1944 probably will be at least as great as a year earlier. The rate of lard production in April-September is expected to be seasonally less than in the first quarter, and supplies for civilians probably will not remain as plentiful as in March and April. Beginning in October, production of lard is expected to decline below the level of a year earlier, as a result of a reduced 1944 spring pig crop.

Total production of fats and oils from domestic materials in the 1944-45 season, beginning October 1944, probably will be substantially under the peak of about 11.3 billion pounds anticipated in 1943-44. This will be reflected in a tighter supply situation for civilian food fats in 1945 than in 1944; in particular, the present relative abundance is not likely to recur in the spring of 1945. Potential demand from continental Europe for fats and oils remains an important factor in the world fats and oils outlook. European import needs may intensify the prospective tightness in total supplies available to the United States in 1945.

Civilian Food Fat Disappearance Reduced in 1943

Complete data now available for 1943 indicate that civilian disappearance of food fats in that year, including the actual weight of butter and the fat content of other products, totaled abour 45.8 pounds per capita, roughtly 2-1/2 pounds less than in 1942 and 2 pounds less than the 1935-39 average. The principal changes in 1943 were a reduction of more than 3.5 pounds per capita in butter and an increase of 1.0 pound per capita in lard. These changes reflected changes in production, There was a net decrease of roughly

1.0 pound per capita in civilian disappearance of cooking and salad oils and shortenings other than lard, with cooking and salad oils decreasing nearly 2.0 pounds and shortenings increasing 1.0 pound. Disappearance of fats and oils in margarine manufactured for civilian consumption increased 1.0 pound to 3.2 pounds per capita, the highest level on record. In terms of actual weight, civilian disappearance of margarine in 1943 was 3.9 pounds per capita. In 1944 the total supply of food fats for civilians may be approximately the same as in 1943.

Table 3.- Estimated per-capita disappearance of food fats for civilian consumption, 1935-43, and forecast for 1944

Year	Butter	Margarine (fat content)	Lard	Compounds and vegetable cooking fats (fat content)	Other products (fat content) 1/	Total food fats
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Av. 1935-39 ..	16.7	2.3	10.9	11.8	6.3	48.0
1940	16.9	1.9	14.7	9.0	7.6	50.0
1941	15.9	2.2	14.1	10.4	8.3	51.0
1942 2/	15.6	2.2	13.5	8.9	8.1	48.4
1943: 2/						
Jan.-Mar. ..	2.9	1.0	4.0	2.6	1.5	12.0
Apr.-June ..	3.1	.5	3.0	2.5	1.6	10.7
July-Sept. .	3.0	.7	3.0	2.4	1.5	10.6
Oct.-Dec. ..	2.9	.9	4.5	2.4	1.6	12.3
Year	12.0	3.2	14.5	9.9	6.3	45.8
1944 3/	12.6	3.4	15.2	9.0	5.8	46.0

Totals computed from unrounded numbers. Disappearance represents as nearly as possible net movement of finished products ready for consumption from factories and commercial warehouses including creameries and packing houses, plus estimated consumption of farm butter and noninspected lard, including farm lard.

1/ Includes mainly cooking and salad oils, mayonnaise, and salad dressing.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast.

UTILIZATION OF FATS AND OILS BY CLASSES OF PRODUCTS, 1943

Total domestic disappearance of primary fats and oils in 1943, exclusive of the fat content of exports of margarine, soap, and compounds and vegetable cooking fats, is estimated to have been 10,010 million pounds, approximately 300 million pounds less than in 1942 but about 900 million pounds more than the annual average in 1935-39 1/ (Table 4.)

Disappearance in food uses in 1943 was 6,473 million pounds, 253 million pounds less than a year earlier. Domestic disappearance of butter declined

---

1/ The estimate of total domestic disappearance of primary fats and oils in 1943, including the fat content of exported manufactured products, has been revised. The original estimate, reported in table 4 of the February 1944 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation, was 10,378 million pounds. The revised estimate is 10,209 million pounds.

about 380 million pounds. Utilization of primary fats and oils in the preparation of cooking and salad oils, salad dressing, and mayonnaise and in miscellaneous minor food uses was approximately 230 million pounds less in 1943 than 1942. But disappearance of lard, exclusive of quantities used in manufactured products, increased about 160 million pounds, and the use of fats for margarine and for shortenings other than lard increased approximately 120 and 80 million pounds, respectively.

Nonfood uses of primary fats and oils in 1943 totaled 3,510 million pounds, 60 million pounds less than in 1942. There were declines of 145 million pounds in utilization for soap and approximately 135 million pounds in utilization for paint, linoleum, printing inks, and other products of the drying industries. Use in other industrial products increased about 220 million pounds.

Utilization of fats and oils was materially affected in 1943 by Government orders designed to distribute the available supply in accordance with war needs. Total use of fats in the civilian manufacture of edible products, soap, and products of the drying industries was limited throughout the year by War Food Order 42. The utilization of fats in other industrial products was regulated to a large extent by orders for individual fats and oils, which prohibited use for specified purposes or required manufacturers to obtain specific authorization to use stated quantities each month or each quarter. Commercial supplies of butter, lard, linseed oil, and fish oils were limited during 1943 by orders requiring producers to set aside a certain percentage of output for purchase by Government agencies. Civilian consumption of food fats was affected by point rationing of such fats, begun in late March 1943.

In 1944, utilization of fats in soap is expected to increase under present quotas for soapmakers authorizing a higher rate of use of fats sns oils than in the first three quarters of 1943. Utilization in miscellaneous industrial products probably will remain at a high level because of the continued high rate of industrial activity. The quantity of food fats available for civilian consumption may be about the same as in 1943.

Most of the changes in utilization of individual fats and oils in 1943 continued wartime shifts that had already begun in 1942. The most notable developments were as follows (table 5): (1) Major increases in the utilization of inedible tallow and greases, coconut oil, fish and fish-liver oils, soybean oil, and lard in miscellaneous industrial products. (2) A reduction of 6 percent in the total use of soybean, corn, cottonseed, and peanut oils (excluding foots) in nonfood products. This was a result of Government orders and occurred despite an increase of 12 percent in total domestic disappearance of these oils (excluding foots) for all purposes. (3) An increase in the ratio of linseed oil to total fats and oils used by the drying industries, reflecting a scarcity of quick drying oils. Linseed oil accounted in 1943 for 90 percent of the total compared with 85 percent in 1942. New supplies of tung and oiticica oils were very small in 1943. Also, production of dehydrated castor oil was substantially less than in 1942 because of reduced imports of castor beans in the first half of the year. (4) Almost complete diversion of coconut and babassu oils from food uses. With minor exceptions, use of these oils for food products has been prohibited since March 1942. (5) A substantial reduction in imports and utilization of palm oil. Use in tin and terue plate was reduced about 10 percent; use in soap was reduced 42 percent, and in food products, 97 percent.

Table 4.- Estimated total and per capita disappearance of fats and oils, crude basis, in food, soap, paint, and other products for domestic consumption, 1931-43

Year	Butter, excluding use in margarine 1/	Margarine	Lard, excluding use in other products	Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	Other edible products	Total food uses	Soap	Drying industries 2/	Other industrial products	Total industrial products	Estimated manufacturing loss	Total domestic disappearance
	Total (civilian and military)											
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1931	2,244	190	1,684	1,202	569	5,889	1,465	612	331	2,407	20	8,317
1932	2,275	166	1,795	965	551	5,751	1,457	474	287	2,219	21	7,991
1933	2,248	198	1,754	970	645	5,816	1,391	544	397	2,332	20	8,168
1934	2,312	214	1,633	1,213	663	6,035	1,556	589	410	2,555	19	8,610
1935	2,195	308	1,217	1,559	688	5,966	1,437	708	507	2,651	25	8,644
1936	2,114	324	1,442	1,619	708	6,206	1,500	774	543	2,817	25	9,048
1937	2,120	326	1,352	1,605	818	6,221	1,579	829	540	2,947	24	9,193
1938	2,148	312	1,430	1,517	898	6,305	1,595	671	417	2,682	28	9,016
1939	2,276	243	1,656	1,404	958	6,536	1,733	807	492	3,032	21	9,590
1940	2,244	256	1,949	1,193	1,005	6,648	1,787	787	506	3,080	17	9,746
1941	2,185	295	1,897	1,416	1,123	6,915	2,230	1,052	720	4,002	23	10,940
1942	2,212	298	1,796	1,306	1,114	6,726	1,954	912	705	3,570	21	10,317
1943 3/	1,832	417	1,953	1,387	885	6,473	1,809	778	923	3,510	27	10,010
	Per capita (civilian and military) 4/											
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1931	18.0	1.5	13.5	9.6	4.6	47.2	11.7	4.9	2.7	19.3	0.2	66.7
1932	18.1	1.3	14.3	7.7	4.4	45.8	11.6	3.8	2.3	17.7	.2	63.6
1933	17.8	1.6	13.9	7.7	5.1	46.0	11.0	4.3	3.1	18.5	.2	64.7
1934	18.2	1.7	12.8	9.5	5.2	47.5	12.2	4.6	3.2	20.1	.1	67.7
1935	17.1	2.4	9.5	12.2	5.4	46.6	11.2	5.5	4.0	20.7	.2	67.5
1936	16.4	2.5	11.2	12.6	5.5	48.2	11.6	6.0	4.2	21.9	.2	70.2
1937	16.4	2.5	10.4	12.4	6.3	48.0	12.2	6.4	4.2	22.7	.2	70.9
1938	16.4	2.4	10.9	11.6	6.9	48.3	12.2	5.1	3.2	20.5	.2	69.0
1939	17.3	1.8	12.6	10.7	7.3	49.6	13.2	6.1	3.7	23.0	.2	72.8
1940	16.9	1.9	14.7	9.0	7.6	50.0	13.5	5.9	3.8	23.2	.1	73.4
1941	16.3	2.2	14.1	10.6	8.4	51.6	16.6	7.8	5.4	29.9	.2	81.6
1942	16.3	2.2	13.3	9.6	8.2	49.6	14.4	6.7	5.2	26.3	.2	76.1
1943 3/	13.3	3.0	14.2	10.1	6.4	47.1	13.2	5.7	6.7	25.6	.2	72.9

Continued -

Table 4.- Estimated total and per capita disappearance of fats and oils, crude basis, in food, soap, paint, and other products for domestic consumption, 1931-43 - Continued

This table differs somewhat from table 4 in the April 1943 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation, in making an allowance for the fat content of exported margarine and shortening and the fat content of exports and shipments of soap. Estimates are computed or compiled as follows:

(In the following notes "factory consumption" means factory consumption reported by the Bureau of the Census in Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils; "unreported disappearance" means domestic disappearance minus total reported consumption.)

Disappearance of butter and lard for use as such by ultimate consumers -

Total domestic disappearance less quantities used in the manufacture of margarine, shortening, soap, and other products. Use in margarine, from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Use in all other products, factory consumption.

Disappearance of fats and oils -

In margarine, consumption of fats and oils in manufacture, from Internal Revenue Bulletin, minus estimated fat content of margarine produced for export.

In compounds and vegetable cooking fats, factory consumption, minus estimated fat content of exported shortening.

In other edible products, factory consumption, plus unreported disappearance of oleo oil, oleostearine, tallow, edible, cottonseed oil, soybean oil, peanut oil, corn oil, edible olive oil, sesame oil, sunflower oil, in 1942 and 1943, coconut oil, babassu oil, palm oil, and palm-kernel oil.

In soap, factory consumption reported by the Bureau of the Census, plus 67 percent of the item "loss including oil in foots" reported by the Bureau of the Census, minus estimated fat content of exports and shipments of soap.

In drying industries, total domestic disappearance, less factory consumption in nondrying uses, of linseed oil, tung oil, perilla oil, and oiticica oil, plus factory consumption of other fats and oils in the drying industries.

In other industrial products, factory consumption in miscellaneous products, including use reported since June 30, 1942 for fat-splitting, sulphonation, lubricants, cutting oils, and greases, plus unreported disappearance of fats and oils not listed above under other edible products, plus 21 percent of the item, "loss, including oil in foots."

Estimated manufacturing loss - 12 percent of the item, "loss, including oil in foots."

Total domestic disappearance is the sum of disappearance estimates calculated for the individual fats and oils. These estimates are based on data on production, imports, exports, and stocks, except in the case of inedible tallow and greases, neat's-foot oil until 1942, and miscellaneous minor oils in 1941 and 1942 where factory consumption is used as the disappearance figure.

The item, "loss, including oil in foots" was not reported after June 1942. It is computed for the purpose of this table since June 30, 1942 as the difference between use of crude oils in refining and production of refined oils.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Actual weight, containing approximately 80 to 82 percent butterfat. 2/ Paints, varnishes, linoleum (including felt-base floor coverings), oilcloth, and printing inks. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Based on total population July 1, including military personnel.

Table 5.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils, crude basis, by classes of products, and total apparent domestic disappearance, 1942 and 1943

Products manufactured	Babassu oil		Castor oil 2/		Coconut oil		Corn oil	
	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	50	1	---	---	4,961	3	4,093	6,356
Oleomargarine	332	---	---	---	3,491	---	1,690	5,828
Other edible products	2,081	2	---	---	14,672	529	107,212	102,792
Soap	19,105	25,814	1,599	878	140,487	142,346	4,102	831
Paint and varnish	23	---	50,473	16,347	180	37	63	29
Linoleum and oilcloth	2	---	1,832	324	2	---	---	---
Printing inks	1	---	392	242	1	---	17	3
Miscellaneous	118	281	36,078	46,652	7,351	47,931	4,688	4,559
Loss, including oil in foots	341	---	196	---	11,763	9,549	16,669	16,607
Total factory consumption	22,053	26,098	90,570	64,443	182,908	200,395	138,534	137,005
Total apparent disappearance	33,956	23,704	154,621	98,575	201,623	3/195,632	263,564	239,323

Products manufactured	Cottonseed oil		Fish and fish-liver oils		Marine mammal oils		Lard, including rendered pork fat	
	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	693,564	572,208	5,750	12,584	---	---	61,632	36,407
Oleomargarine	166,444	252,109	---	---	---	---	8,133	10,726
Other edible products	366,888	496,120	---	---	---	---	13,112	3,166
Soap	2,863	991	50,412	44,688	21,989	284	96	74,039
Paint and varnish	418	161	21,235	25,153	3	---	---	---
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	4,781	1,489	---	---	---	---
Printing inks	89	65	97	112	1	2	13	10
Miscellaneous	4,508	5,876	64,622	96,216	8,392	17,553	700	19,412
Loss, including oil in foots	87,370	93,033	1,098	---	---	---	431	---
Total factory consumption	1,322,144	1,420,563	147,995	180,242	30,385	17,839	84,117	143,760
Total apparent disappearance	1,400,884	1,321,086	164,172	3/201,759	19,322	3/28,514	3/1,880,176	3/2,096,987

Continued -

Table 5.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils, crude basis, by classes of products, and total apparent domestic disappearance, 1942 and 1943 - Continued

Products manufactured	Linseed oil		Neat's-foot oil		Oleo oil		Oleostearine	
	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	---	7,034	---	---	663	2,660	30,701	29,726
Oleomargarine	---	4,280	---	---	22,495	17,237	4/ 3,106	4/ 3,851
Other edible products	---	---	---	---	3,812	1,450	4,814	2,048
Soap	4,019	1,697	19	68	205	2,160	483	275
Paint and varnish	391,941	367,204	40	23	2	---	---	---
Linoleum and oilcloth	108,651	72,378	---	---	---	---	---	---
Printing inks	15,322	21,362	---	20	---	---	2	---
Miscellaneous	48,678	62,193	7,913	9,260	450	904	1,122	1,155
Loss, including oil in foots	5	---	153	---	29	---	34	---
Total factory consumption	568,616	536,198	8,125	9,371	27,656	24,411	40,262	37,055
Total apparent disappearance	831,579	3/772,813	7,160	5,100	102,402	3/78,204	59,295	40,556

	Olive oil, edible		Olive oil, inedible		Olive oil-foots		Palm oil	
	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	---	---	---	---	---	---	29,303	852
Oleomargarine	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,375	---
Other edible products	1,311	1,475	---	---	---	---	64	---
Soap	27	11	365	499	4,823	4,987	55,865	32,621
Paint and varnish	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Printing inks	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Miscellaneous	102	162	374	138	235	137	5/32,329	5/28,808
Loss, including oil in foots	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,948	---
Total factory consumption	1,440	1,648	741	637	5,059	5,124	122,884	62,281
Total apparent disappearance	15,733	16,816	439	1,715	4,393	4,573	129,367	3/65,280

Continued -

Table 5.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils, crude basis, by classes of products, and total apparent domestic disappearance, 1942 and 1943 - Continued

Products manufactured	Palm-kernel oil		Peanut oil		Perilla oil		Rape oil	
	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	35	---	37,817	50,886	---	---	---	---
Oleomargarine	---	---	920	4,563	---	---	---	---
Other edible products	727	143	15,301	25,591	---	---	---	---
Soap	1,028	1,574	485	256	---	---	---	1
Paint and varnish	---	---	5	---	2,093	1,402	40	29
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	---	---	36	2	---	---
Printing inks	---	---	---	5	282	182	---	---
Miscellaneous	17	5	5,321	5,327	217	140	14,111	19,623
Loss, including oil in foots	70	---	6,933	8,352	---	---	---	---
Total factory consumption	1,877	1,722	66,782	94,980	2,628	1,726	14,151	19,653
Total apparent disappearance	2,061	1,187	93,864	121,347	3,712	1,990	19,118	16,093

Products manufactured	Sesame oil		Soybean oil		Tallow, edible		Tallow inedible and greases excluding wool grease	
	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	2	4	335,555	568,405	55,777	78,552	---	---
Oleomargarine	---	---	133,346	198,020	201	480	---	---
Other edible products	33	485	60,857	124,562	5,540	4,237	---	---
Soap	189	70	31,510	15,428	634	4,652	1,527,897	1,348,673
Paint and varnish	---	---	25,307	20,462	4	---	332	69
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	480	273	---	---	1	---
Printing inks	---	---	141	48	2	5	368	243
Miscellaneous	32	386	13,140	33,075	1,286	1,014	322,764	398,839
Loss, including oil in foots	---	---	41,734	94,862	51	---	1,647	1,590
Total factory consumption	256	945	642,070	1,055,135	63,495	88,940	1,853,009	1,749,414
Total apparent disappearance	789	2,383	718,252	1,126,652	117,695	3/114,546	1,853,009	1,749,414

Continued -

Table 5.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils, crude basis, by classes of products, and total apparent domestic disappearance, 1942 and 1943 - Continued

Products manufactured	Wool grease		Tung oil		Other vegetable oils	
	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/	1942	1943 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	---	---	---	---	25,356	4,897
Oleomargarine	---	---	---	---	6/ 1,075	6/ 281
Other edible products	---	---	---	---	9,554	3,101
Soap	---	---	---	---	2,487	675
Paint and varnish	34	43	10,896	9,667	6,292	673
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	82	---	368	---
Printing inks	69	156	255	17	156	---
Miscellaneous	12,101	11,020	597	2,363	1,778	3,528
Loss, including oil in foots	---	---	---	---	1,111	---
Total factory consumption	12,204	11,219	11,830	12,047	48,177	13,155
Total apparent disappearance	16,414	15,770	14,653	5,228		

Factory consumption -

Oleomargarine, compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Loss, including oil in foots, estimated since June 30, 1942 as the difference between use of crude oils in refining and production of refined oils.

Other products, from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Total apparent disappearance computed from data on production, trade, and stocks as follows:

Production -
Lard, War Food Administration.
Marine animal oils, Fish and Wildlife Service.
Other fats and oils, Bureau of the Census.
Trade, Bureau of the Census.
Stocks -
Lard, War Food Administration.
Other fats and oils, Bureau of the Census.

Data for earlier years, beginning 1931, are given in the Fats and Oils Situation for April 1939.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Factory consumption computed since June 1942 as total factory consumption of No. 1, No. 3, and dehydrated castor oils, minus estimated quantity of No. 1 and No. 3 used in factory production of dehydrated. (113.6 pounds of non-dehydrated oil assumed to be required for production of 100 pounds of dehydrated.) 3/ Revised. 4/ Includes monostearine. 5/ Includes 31,186,000 pounds of oil used in the tin and terneplate industry in 1942; 28,064,000 pounds in 1943. 6/ Includes 259,000 pounds of cottonseed stearine, 782,000 pounds of sunflower oil, and 34,000 pounds of palm flakes in 1942; 85,000 pounds of cottonseed stearine, 67,000 pounds of cottonseed flakes, 10,000 pounds of soybean stearine, and 119,000 pounds of soya and soya stearine flakes in 1943.

Table 6.- Factory production of fats and oils, February 1942 and 1943, December to February 1943-44, and indicated crop-year production from domestic materials, 1940-43

Item	Feb.		1943-44		
	1942	1943	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils					
Creamery butter	117.0	122.0	97.6	104.1	105.7
Inspected lard and rendered pork fat	128.5	137.3	260.1	265.9	259.1
Greases excluding wool grease	N.A.	44.0	55.3	59.7	62.3
Neat's-foot oil	"	.3	.2	.2	.2
Oleo oil	"	8.9	5.6	5.8	7.3
Stearine, animal, edible	"	4.3	2.9	3.1	3.8
Tallow, edible	"	10.7	9.1	11.0	11.8
Tallow, inedible	"	70.3	81.2	90.4	92.3
Wool grease	"	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2
Fish-liver oil	"	.4	1.0	.5	.7
Fish oil	"	3.9	13.3	11.8	1.3
Total, animal	"	403.2	527.6	553.6	545.7
Vegetable oils, crude basis					
Castor oil	N.A.	7.5	13.3	12.0	13.1
Coconut oil	"	8.9	8.4	12.4	14.4
Corn oil	"	19.8	19.2	20.2	18.8
Cottonseed oil	128.9	123.5	176.7	145.2	106.5
Linseed oil	N.A.	69.3	98.0	90.9	88.2
Olive oil, edible	"	3.5	.6	2.5	2.1
Peanut oil	4.6	17.2	17.4	12.8	11.6
Soybean oil	N.A.	107.7	98.4	112.0	123.9
Tung oil	"	1.1	---	.2	.4
Other vegetable oils	"	1.5	1.4	2.9	2.8
Total, vegetable	"	360.0	433.4	411.1	381.8
Grand total	"	763.2	961.0	964.7	927.5

	Indicated production from domestic materials				
	Year beginning	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44 1/
		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter, including farm	Oct.	2,287	2/2,153	2/2,082	1,960
Lard and rendered pork fat, total	Oct.	2,285	2,440	2,860	2/3,400
Inedible tallow and greases, total	Oct.	1,492	1,733	1,626	1,750
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	Oct.	218	277	271	275
Neat's-foot oil	Oct.	4	5	3	4
Wool grease	Oct.	14	15	15	15
Marine animal oils	July	175	215	163	165
Corn oil	Oct.	186	242	240	2/ 225
Cottonseed oil	Aug.	1,425	1,250	1,400	1,240
Linseed oil 3/	July	494	546	729	900
Olive oil	Nov.	11	8	10	10
Peanut oil	Sept.	174	2/ 77	2/ 130	150
Soybean oil	Oct.	564	707	1,198	1,200
Tung oil	Dec.	4	2	5	3
Total		9,333	2/9,670	2/10,732	11,297

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture. Monthly reports do not show total production of butter, lard, inedible tallow, and greases. 1/ Based on most recent indications, subject to change. 2/ Revised. 3/ Domestic production.

Table 7.- Factory and warehouse stocks of specified fats and oils, crude basis, February 28, 1942-44, December 31, 1943 and January 31, 1944

Item	Feb. 28, 1942	Feb. 28, 1943	1943-44		
			Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 29
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils					
Butter	63.7	12.3	154.6	130.2	107.6
Lard and rendered prok fat	206.6	122.2	161.8	248.0	361.5
Greases, excluding wool grease	N.A.	92.7	80.0	94.6	105.9
Neat's-foot oil	"	2.1	3.4	3.7	3.7
Oleo oil	"	5.1	3.1	3.3	3.9
Stearine, animal, edible	"	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.4
Tallow, edible	"	6.2	10.4	12.1	16.3
Tallow, inedible	"	166.1	139.6	1/ 152.2	169.6
Wool grease	"	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1
Cod and cod-liver oil	"	14.0	12.4	13.1	13.1
Other fish-liver oil	"	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.5
Fish oil	"	133.5	135.3	131.6	117.5
Marine mammal oil	"	54.2	67.7	63.5	63.2
Total, animal	"	618.8	778.7	1/ 861.2	971.3
Vegetable oils, crude basis 2/					
Babassu oil	N.A.	10.9	4.2	8.0	7.1
Castor oil 3/	"	23.9	62.4	67.2	66.1
Coconut oil	"	151.5	129.1	119.9	117.8
Corn oil	"	31.9	26.0	24.7	24.6
Cottonseed oil	544.0	487.7	433.2	486.9	504.6
Linseed oil	N.A.	278.6	276.8	287.3	305.2
Oiticica oil	"	7.5	6.5	6.1	6.0
Olive oil, edible	"	7.4	2.3	2.7	3.6
Olive oil, inedible and foots	"	10.4	5.3	4.9	4.6
Palm-kernel oil	"	1.6	4/	----	----
Palm oil	"	86.0	61.9	62.2	61.3
Peanut oil	"	40.6	54.5	53.1	51.3
Perilla oil	"	1.9	.6	.6	.5
Rape oil	"	20.3	21.4	19.2	17.3
Sesame oil	"	.6	1.0	1.4	1.3
Soybean oil	"	183.2	186.6	211.9	241.0
Tung oil	"	31.3	27.1	26.6	26.3
Other vegetable oils	"	34.7	26.4	30.5	29.1
Total, vegetable	"	1,410.0	1,325.1	1,413.2	1,468.0
Grand total	"	2,028.8	2,103.8	1/2,274.4	2,439.3

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; except butter and lard, War Food Administration. Totals computed from unrounded numbers. Includes stocks held by Government.

1/ Revised.

2/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm-kernel, and palm oils 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils 0.94.

3/ Includes stocks of dehydrated castor oil converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88.

4/ Not separately reported.

Table 8.- Prices of specified oil-bearing materials, March 1942 and 1943, January-March 1944

Item	Unit	Mar.		1944		
		1942	1943	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	Long ton	1/95.25	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Cottonseed, United States farm price	Short ton	44.18	45.73	52.80	52.60	52.70
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis .	Bushel	2.59	3.17	3.06	3.05	3.05
Flaxseed, United States farm price	"	2.36	2.83	2.85	2.85	2.85
Peanuts, No. 1 shelled Spanish, Southeastern shipping points.	100 pounds	13.75	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
Peanuts (for nuts and oil), United States farm price ...	"	6.03	6.83	7.19	7.38	7.52
Soybeans, United States farm price	Bushel	1.79	1.65	1.82	1.85	1.89

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Trade Bulletin (Chicago), Chicago Journal of Commerce, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ C. and f., New York.